

# THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[No. 850.]

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1802.

[Vol. XVI.]

LEXINGTON.—PRINTED BY DANIEL BRADFORD, (On Main Street).—PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

## FOR SALE

For Cash, or on Credit,  
2000 Acres of LAND;

Situate, lying and being in the county of Bourbon, in the forks of Brush creek and Hinkfink, near Millerburg, entered on a military warrant early in 1780, surveyed and patented in the name of Joseph Chew, and by said Chew, conveyed in trust to Robert and John Watts, of the city of New-York. The good quality and convenient situation of this tract of Land is so generally known, that a particular description would be unnecessary, as it is presumable those inclined to purchase will examine it. It will be divided if required.

The subscriber will sell it at private sale, and if not disposed of sooner, it will be offered publicly at the Paris District court in March next, where the title papers by application may be seen, and due attendance will be given by

H. TAYLOR, Attorney for  
Robt. & John Watts.

30th Oct. 1802.

## ROBBERY OF THE MAIL.

### 200 DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS a robbery has been committed on the mail, on its passage from Frankfort, in the State of Kentucky, towards Nashville, in the State of Tennessee, and a reward of 100 dollars offered by the Postmaster at Frankfort, in behalf of the Postmaster General, for the apprehension and conviction of the villain who perpetrated it. Now be it known that by virtue of the power vested in the Postmaster General by an act of the Congress of the United States, I do hereby confirm and ratify the act of the Postmaster at Frankfort, and do offer an additional reward of 100 dollars for the recovery of the mail at the same time that the offender is apprehended and convicted of the crime, or 100 dollars for the recovery of the mail alone.

GIDEON GRANGER,

Postmaster General.  
General Post Office, Washington.  
City, November 16 1802.

## STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Madison County.

October term 1802.  
Samuel Smith, complainant,  
Against  
William Wood, Simon Kelton and } Defendants.  
Others, }

## IN CHANCERY.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant Simon Kelton, is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to appear and file his answer, agreeable to law and the rules of this court, on motion of the complainant by his attorney, it is ordered, that unless the said defendant shall appear here on the first day of the next April term, in person, or by some attorney of said court, and file his answer to the complainant's bill, the same shall be taken as confessed; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be advertised for two months successively in some public authorized paper, and that another be posted at the door of the court-house in the town of Washington, and a third posted at the door of the Baptist meeting-house in said town, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A copy. Telle  
Tbo. Marshall Jun. C.M.C.

## TWELVE MONTHS CREDIT WILL BE GIVEN.

### TO BE SOLD.

TO the highest bidder, at the house of JOSEPH TURNER, dec. in Lexington, a flock of Horses, Cattle, Household and Kitchen Furniture.—Also, a Negro Woman to be hired for one year. Cattle will be expected of those who do not purchase to the amount of thirty shillings.—The sale to begin at 11 o'clock on Wednesday the 5th of January, if the weather will permit, if not, on the next fair day. Bond with approved security will be required.  
JESSE LAMME, Administrator.  
December 20th, 1802. 3w

## LEXINGTON LIBRARY.

A general meeting of the SHARERS will be held at the Library Room, on the first Saturday in January next, to elect five Directors for the ensuing year, and to do such other acts as may be deemed necessary.  
THO: T. BARR, Secy.  
Dec. 14, 1802.

## LEXINGTON DISTRICT COURT.

September Term, 1802.

William Gift, John Kay, executors, and Margaret Gatewood, executrix of Andrew Gatewood deceased, } Compls.  
Against  
Richard Taylor, executor, & Sarah Beard, William Beard, Joseph Beard, Robert I. Beard, and Charles Megowan heirs & devisees of John Campbell deceased, & James Sullivan & Alexander Robinson, } Def'ts.

## IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Robert I. Beard, having failed to enter his appearance here in agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of the next March term, and answer the complainants' bill: that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald according to law, another posted at the door of the court-house for Fayette county, and that this order be published at the door of the Presbyterian meeting-house in Lexington, on some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A copy. Telle.  
THOS. BODLEY, C.L.D.C.

## STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Washington District Court.

September term, 1802.  
John Wilkins, Complainant,  
Against  
John P. Davall, & Alexander } Defendants.  
der Scott, } ants.

## IN CHANCERY.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the order of publication heretofore made in this cause has not been duly published, and the defendant Alexander Scott, still appearing not to be an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and still failing to appear and answer the complainant's bill, on the motion of the complainant by his attorney, it is ordered, that he appear here on the third day of our next February term, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be published in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months successively, another posted at the door of the court-house in Madison county, and that this order be published at the door of the Baptist meeting-house in Washington, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A copy. Telle  
FRANCIS TAYLOR, Clk.

## MILITARY LANDS.

### FOR SALE,

1000 Acres of Military Land on Cumberland River, including the Big Eddie creek on both sides, and adjoining the tract on which the Seat of Justice for Livingston county is established, known by the name of Edgewater. Also, 1000 acres on Tradewater.

The above lands were entered, surveyed, and patented in the name of Whitehead Coleman, of the Virginia Continental Line, and are said to be of the first quality in that part of the country, both as to soil and situation.—Reference may be had to the office of Col. Richd. C. Anderson, who located and surveyed them.—For terms apply to the subscriber in Lexington.

JNO. M. BOGGS.

\*\* If the above lands are not sold before the 1st day of January 1803, they will be leased on certain terms.—Apply as above.

## NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Transylvania University, are requested to meet on Wednesday the 20th instant, precisely at ten o'clock A. M.—By order of  
JAMES CRAWFORD, Ch. P. T.  
December 13, 1802.

## ROUND TEXT COPIES,

May be had at this Office,  
Price 2/3.

## JUST PUBLISHED

And for sale at this Office, the second edition of  
WILSON'S GRAMMAR,  
Revised and Corrected.

## TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

### STOP THIEF.

SUPPOSED to have been stolen from the railing at doctor S. Brown's apothecary's shop, in Lexington, on the night of the 21st inst.

### A SORREL HORSE.

Fourteen hands 2 1-2 inches high, 12 years old, trots and paces, shod before, has a small star in his forehead, his right hind foot white, no brand recollected, with a new saddle and a green saddle-cloth with yellow binding, plated stirrups, also plated curb bridle-bit, one pair reins in it much worn. Also, at the same time and place, another

### SORREL HORSE.

Fourteen hands 3 inches high, 4 years old, trots and paces, a star in his forehead, his legs lately trimmed, his tail has been nicked, half worn saddle, double reined bridle, plated bits, martingale with plated hooks; one buckle to the collar.

The above reward will be paid for the two horses and the saddles, or TENDOLLARS for each of them and reasonable charges by

WM. ALLEN and  
THOS. CARR.

Lexington, Oct. 25th, 1802. tf

## NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to Dr. SAMUEL BROWN, for medical services, will please call on me in Lexington, and either pay off their accounts, or give due bills.—Dr. Brown being determined to have a final settlement of all his accounts, hopes that those who do not find it convenient at present to make payment, will not hesitate to give their obligations.

THOS. C. DAVIS.

Dec. 7th, 1802.

## THE SUBSCRIBER

BEING about to remove from this State, offers for sale, his tract of LAND,

Whereon he now lives, containing 700 acres; situate on Dick's river, in Lincoln county, on the road leading from Lexington to the Crab-Orchard, three miles from the latter, well known by the name of the Stone House; an excellent stand for a tavern, having good and convenient buildings for said purpose; a water grist mill and horse mill, both new; with a good distillery. Also a part of a new discovery of SALT WATER, on another tract of land now occupied.

The first mentioned tract of land has about 100 acres under cultivation, some meadow ground improved, of which the said tract has a considerable proportion. Also 500 acres of LAND, on Station Camp creek, near the Blue Lick. He flatters himself that he will give the greatest bargains that have been held in the State. Some Negroes, Merchandise, and a small proportion of Cash, will be expedient in payment.

DANIEL OWSLEY

December 1, 1802. \*3w

## NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

### WILLIAM WEST.

Has just received in addition to his former assortment, the following

## MERCHANDISE,

Viz.

Fine Cloths and Cassimers,  
Coarse do. and Coatings,  
Elastic do. a - Flannels,  
Scarlet Cardinals,  
Furled Stockings and Gloves,  
Worsted and Cotton Stockings,  
Silk Shawls and Handkerchiefs,  
Fancy Swan-down,  
Velvets, Thick-fets and Corduroys,  
Lith Linens and Calicoes,  
Umbrellas,  
Blistered Steel,  
Pennsylvania made Axes and Casings,  
Madder and Indigo,  
Copers and Allum,  
Mace and Nutmegs,  
Cinnamon,  
Green and Bohea Tea,  
Pewter and Tin ware,  
Ladies' Elegant Muffs and Tippetts,  
White and Coloured furr Trimmings,  
Lace and Edgings,  
Spelling Books,  
Slates,  
Paper and Ink Powder.

Which he will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash, or approved Country Produce.

## ALEXANDER PARKER & Co.

Have just received from Philadelphia, in addition to their former assortment,

Irish Linens,  
Worsted Hosi,  
Coarse Mullins,  
Mullin Shawls,  
Black Bombazettes,  
Hyson and } TEAS,  
Imperial }  
Madeira,  
Sherry, and } WINES,  
London Particular }  
4 4 proof French Brandy,  
Mullard in bottles,  
Alpice,  
Nutmegs,  
Cinnamon,  
Cloves and Mace,  
Spirits of Turpentine and Turpentine Varnish,  
Copers and Glue,  
1-2 pint and quart Tumblers,  
8 by 10 & 10 by 12 Window Glass,  
14 by 14 & 19 by 20 Coach Glass,  
Gallon,  
Half-Gallon and } BOTTLES,  
Quart  
Queen's Ware,  
Dishes assorted,  
Vegetable and Sauce do. do.  
Plates assorted,  
China Cups and Saucers,  
White and Enamelled Queen's Ware do. assorted,  
Enamelled Teapots and Sugar Dishes,  
Bowls and Mugs,  
Cotton and Wool Cards assorted,  
Sheet Copper, Bials, and Iron,  
Millington and German Steel,  
Mill and Crockett Saws.

## BOOKS.

Jacob's Law Dictionary,  
Sheridan's & Entick's Dictionaries,  
Young's Latin do.  
Guthrie's Grammar,  
Ferguson's Astronomy & Lectures,  
Vattel's Law of Nations,  
Duncan's Logic,  
Scott's Lessons,  
Columbian Orator,  
American Selection & Preceptor,  
Gibson's Surveying,  
Staunton's Embally,  
Clarke's Homer and Virgil,  
Greek Testaments,  
School-masters Assistant,  
Bibles,  
Testaments,  
Spelling Books, &c. &c.

Which they will sell on the most moderate terms for Cash Country Linen, Linsey and Hom.

Lexington, Dec. 2d, 1802.  
N.B. Have on hand a large quantity of Mixed and Drab Flains, Halstiches, and Coatings, which will be sold very low by wholesale or retail.

## WILL BE SOLD,

On the first day of January, 1803, on the plantation of Charles McKimby deceased, whereon Rainey McKimby now lives, in the county of Mercer,

### ONE STUD HORSE,

By the name of Comet, or more generally known by McKimby Roan; also HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, HOUSE-HOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE, NEGROES, FARMING UTENSILS.

And other Articles too tedious to mention. Twelve months credit will be given, by giving bond and approved security for all sums above twenty shillings. Due attendance will be given, by me,  
RAINY McKIMBY, Executor.  
December 7, 1802. 3p

## PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, for no person or persons whatsoever, to bargain or contract with Henry Hampton, of Kanawha county, in Virginia, for a tract of Land in Fleming county, State of Kentucky—Now for a Bond for a deed of conveyance for said land, which the said Hampton hath from John McCoy, for I do not intend ever to make a title to the said Land, unless the said Hampton, renders me satisfaction for the same. Given under my hand October the 8th, 1802.  
JOHN MCCOY.

## BLANK DEEDS,

For Sale at this Office.



From the National Intelligencer.

THOMAS PAINE,  
To the Citizens of the United States.

LETTER THE THIRD.

To elect, and to reject, is the prerogative of a free people.

Since the establishment of Independence, no period has arrived that to decidedly prove the excellence of the representative system of government, and its superiority over every other, as the time we now live in. Had America been cursed with John Adams's *Hereditary Monarchy*, or Alexander Hamilton's *Senate for life*, the mult have fought in the doubtful contest of civil war, what the now obtains by the expression of the public will. An appeal to elections decides better than an appeal to the sword.

The reign of terror that raged in America during the latter time of the Washington administration, and the whole of that of Adams, is enveloped in mystery to me. That there were men in the government hostile to the representative system, though it is now their overthrow, was once their boast, and therefore that fact is established against them. But that to large a mass of the people should become the dupes of those who were leading them with taxes, in order to load them with chains, and deprive them of the right of election, can be ascribed only to that species of wildfire rage, lighted up by falsehood, that not only acts without reflection, but is too impetuous to make any.

There is a general and striking difference between the genuine effects of truth itself, and the effects of falsehood believed to be truth. Truth is naturally benign; but falsehood believed to be truth is always furious. The former delights in ferocity, is mild and persuasive, and feels not the auxiliary aid of invention. The latter flatters itself at nothing. It has naturally no morals. Every lie is welcome that suits its purpose. It is the innate character of the thing to act in this manner, and the criterion by which it may be known whether in politics or religion. When any thing is attempted to be supported by lying, it is presumptive evidence that the thing is supported in the lie also. The flock on which a lie can be engendered must be of the same species as the graft.

What is to become of the mighty clamor about French invasions, and the cry that our country is in danger, and taxes and armies must be raised to defend it? The danger is fled with the faction that created it, and what is worth of all the money that is raised? It is only that have committed the hostility of invasion, and all the artillery of popguns are prepared for action. *Poor fellows, how they foam!* They let forth their own partisans in laughter; for among ridiculous things nothing is more ridiculous than ridiculous rage. But I hope they will not leave off. I shall tell you my greatness when they cease to lie.

So far as respects myself I have reason to believe and a right to say, that the leaders of the reign of terror in America, and the leaders of the reign of terror in France, during the time of Robespierre, were in character the same sort of men, or how is it to be accounted for, that I was persecuted by both at the same time.—When I was voted out of the French Convention, the reason assigned for it was, that I was a foreigner. When Robespierre had me seized in the night and imprisoned in the Luxembourg (where I remained eleven months) he assigned the reason for it, that when he proposed bringing me to the tribunal, which was his sending me at once to the scaffold, he then assigned a reason, and the reason was "For the interest of America as well as of France."—*Pour l'intérêt de l'Amérique ainsi que de la France.* The words are in his own hand writing, and reported to the Convention by the committee appointed to examine his papers, and are printed in their reports with this reflection added to them, "Why Thomas Paine more than another? because he contributed to the liberty of both worlds."

There must have been a coalition in sentiment, if not in fact, between the terrorists of America and the terrorists of France, and Robespierre must have known it, or he could not have had the idea of putting America in to the bill of accusation against me. Yet these men, these terrorists of the new world, who were waiting in the devotion of their hearts for the joyful day of my destruction, are the same banditti who are now laughing in all the hackneyed language of backsliding hypocrisy, about humanity, and piety, and often about something they call it morality, and they finish with the chorus of *cruelly him, cruelly him.* I am become so famous among them that they cannot eat or drink without me. I serve them as a standing dish, and they cannot make up a dinner without me. I am not in it.

But there is one still, and that the choice of all, they have selected as their standard, and it is time they should. They have not yet assumed the privilege of infidelity yet, according to their atrocious piety, the mult be as bad as Thomas Paine, he has protected him in all his dangers, paroled him in all his undertakings, encouraged him in all his ways, and rewarded him as fast by allowing him in safety, and in health, to be brought back to the land of the living, the Jews, the chosen people, that they tell is the brought out of the land of Egypt and out of the house of bondage; for they all died in the wilderness and Moses too.

I was one of the nine members that composed the first committee of Confiscation. Six of them have been destroyed. Seyes and myself have survived. He by bending with the times and I by not bending. The other survivor joined Robespierre and signed with him the warrant for my arrestation. After the fall of Robespierre he was seized and imprisoned in his turn and sentenced to transportation. He has since apologized to me for having signed the warrant, by saying he felt himself in danger, and was obliged to do it.

Herault Selles, an acquaintance of Mr. Jefferson, and a good patriot, was my superior as member of the committee of confiscation, that is he was to supply my place, if I had not accepted or had resigned, being next in number of votes to me. He was imprisoned in the Luxembourg with me, was taken to the Tribunal and the Guillotine, and I, his principal was left.

There were two forefathers in the convention, Anarcharis Cloots and myself. We were both put out of the Convention by the same vote, arrested by the same order, and carried to prison together the same night. He was taken to the Guillotine and I was again left. Joel Barlow was with us when we went to prison.

Joseph Lebon, one of the vilest characters that ever existed, and who made the streets of Arras run with blood, was my supplant as member of the Convention for the department of the *Pas de Calais*. When I was put out of the Convention he came and took my place. When I was liberated from prison, and voted again into the Convention, he was sent to the same prison and took my place there, and he went to the guillotine instead of me. He supplied my place all the way through.

One hundred and sixty-eight persons were taken out of the Luxembourg in one night, and a hundred and sixty of them Guillotined the next day, of which I now know I was to have been one; and the manner I escaped that fate is curious and has all the appearance of accident.

The room in which I lodged was on the ground floor, and one of a long row of rooms under a gallery, and the door of it opened outward and flat against the wall; so that when it was open the inside of the door appeared outward, and the contrary when it was shut. I had three comrades, fellow prisoners with me, Joseph Vanhuile, of Bruges, president of the Municipality of that town, Michael Robbins and Baffini of Louvain.

When perils by scores and by hundreds were to be taken out of prison for the Guillotine, it was always done in the night, and those who performed that office, had a private mark or signal by which they knew what rooms to go to and what number to take. We, as I have said, were four, and the door of our room was marked, unobserved by us, with that number in chalk, but it happened, if happening is a proper word, that the mark was put out when the door was open and flat against the wall, and thereby came on the inside when we shut it at night, and the destroying angel passed by it. A few days after this Robespierre fell, and Mr. Monroe arrived and reclaimed me, and invited me to his house.

During the whole of my imprisonment, prior to the fall of Robespierre, there was no time when I could think my life worth twenty-four hours, and my mind was made up to meet its fate. The Americans in Paris went in a body to the convention to reclaim me, but without success. There was no party among them with respect to me. My only hope then relied on the government of America that it would remember me. But the icy heart of ingratitude, in whatever man is placed, has neither feeling nor sense of honor. The letter of Mr. Jefferson has served to wipe away the reproach and done justice to the minds of the people of America.

When a party was forming in the latter end of seventy-seven and beginning of seventy-eight, of which John Adams was one, to remove Mr. Washington from the command of the army, one complaint that he did nothing, I wrote the fifth number of the *Grass*, and published in Lancaster, (Congress being at Yorktown in Pennsylvania) to ward off that meditated blow; for though I well knew the black times of seventy-six, was the natural consequence of his want of military judgment in the choice of positions into which the army was put about New-York and Jersey, I could see no possible advantage, and nothing but mischief, that could arise by disfranchising the army into parties, which would have been the case, had the intended motion gone on.

General Lee, who with a farcical genius joined a great fund of military knowledge, was perfectly right when he said, *We have no business on Islands, and in the bottom of Bogs, where the enemy by the aid of his ships, can bring its whole force against a part of ours and shut it up.* This had like to have been the case at New-York, and was the case at Fort Washington, and would have been the case at Fort Lee if General Greene had not moved instantly off on the first news of the enemy's approach. I was with Greene through the whole of that affair and know it perfectly.

But though I came forward in defence of Mr. Washington when he was attacked, and made the best that could be made, of a series of blunders that had nearly ruined the country, he left me to perish when I was in prison. But as I told him in it in his life time, I should not now bring it up, if the ignorant and superstitious of some of the federal papers, who are puffing Mr. Washington forward as their halcyon-horse, did not make it necessary.

That gentleman did not perform his part in the revolution better, nor with more honor, than I did mine, and the one part was then as necessary as the other. He accepted as a present (though he was already rich) a hundred thousand acres of land in America, and left me to occupy six foot of earth in France. I wish, for his own reputation, he had acted with more justice. But it was always known of Mr. Washington, by those who best knew him, that he was of such an icy and death like constitution, that he neither loved his friends, nor hated his enemies. But be this as it may, I see no reason that a difference between Mr. Washington and myself, should be made a theme of discord with other people. There are those who may see merit in both, without making themselves partisans of either, and with this reflection I close the libel.

As to the hypocritical abuse thrown out by the federalists on other subjects, I recommend them the observance of a commandment that existed before either Christian or Jew existed.

"Thou shalt make a covenant with thy fences."

"With thine eye, that it behold no evil."

"With thine ear, that it hear no evil."

"With thy tongue, that it speak no evil."

"With thy hands, that they commit no evil."

If the federalists will follow this commandment, they will leave off lying.

THOMAS PAINE.

Federal City, Lovell's Hotel,  
November 26, 1802.

For the KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

THOMAS PAINE.

This celebrated man has lately returned to America, and has met with the fate of all the patriots and reformers that have gone before him. His character has been attacked, his reputation trampled, and every transaction of his life ransacked which malice could come at, to furnish food for the tongue of calumny. Unable to combat his principles with facts, his political opponents load his reputation with opprobrium—as if the follies or frailties of human nature could tarnish his principles, or fully our immortal revolution, which his martyr pen has so eminently contributed to establish.

For this reason Hampden was a rascal, Sidney a traitor, our immortal Franklin a hoary headed hypocrite, and Jefferson himself is now an "atheist," an "incendiary," and a fornicator. Go through the long list of patriots, ancient and modern; and if we believe the parasites of power, not one possessed a single virtue, and all were compounds of the greatest vices which could disgrace human nature.

"No might nor greatness in mortal life"  
"Can censure (scape) black wounding calumny"  
"The whitest virtue strikes. What king has found  
"Can tie the gall up in the slanderous tongue?"

But this more particularly has been the lot of Paine. His early and continued exertions in the cause of America, the influence which his writings had in the most trying periods of our revolution, —in those "times which tried men's souls," —when the wisest doubted the result, and the bravest trembled with fear,—the conspicuous part which he afterwards acted upon the theatre of France and England; —all these causes have excited against him the peculiar venom of party. To whatever part of the world his name has extended, his pretended crimes have gone aloft. He has been the

"greatest viper nature ever made."

No confidence has he not violated; no friendship has he not betrayed; no crime has he not committed. And where can be the wonder? Those whom he made tremble on their thrones, those who felt that his writings were powerful enemies to their places and pensions,—could pursue no better mode to secure themselves, than by hiring venal pens to destroy his popularity by the destruction of his reputation. Hence it is, that unfounded slanders have been every where circulated against his character, until in the opinion of even good men it has "become as black as if befouled with hell."

In America his services were so fresh in the recollection of the people, that his character was for a long time shielded from the assaults of malice. Except with stories alone, it was considered to be without a blot; as pure and unspotted; and allowing for the infirmities of human nature, as free from imperfection. But after his voyage to England, the slanderous tales related of him by those who had raised their swords against us, and by the hirelings of the British court reached this country. They were repeated with such barefaced impudence here, and with such confidence, that they began to be believed. Paine had not the opportunity of contradiction; and indeed, had he been here their number would have

put it out of his power. Those slanders too were countenanced by influential characters in the government,—many of whom had departed from the revolutionary principles which Paine had cherished, and were desirous that they should become unfaithful. They knew that the recurrence to these wily principles, which the people has since made, would be destructive to their power, and they were willing to put the finger of infamy at their most "successful defender."

His late arrival then must alarm them. They know that the people yet remain firm to the principles of Common Sense; that Paine is superior to an host of assailants, that his pen is powerful, that it has set nations in a flame; that it lightens upon every subject which it touches, and forces conviction upon every mind. From experience they could determine upon the most politic course to pursue, and it has been pursued from one end of the continent to the other. They raised the floodgates of slander, and poured upon him a copious stream of abuse. The stream yet flows, and we know not when or where it will end. They now circulate every story they can come at, whether *Tory* or *British*. They misrepresent, they distort; they interpolate truths with falsehood; publish partial statements, and statements without the necessary explanations; and thus impose upon the credulous, and uninformed. One instance has occurred lately; a partial statement has been published from an abandoned Tory paper, without the necessary explanation.—If the gentlemen who published it have candour, they will desire to see it corrected.—And the correction becomes the more necessary, because that statement contains an indirect attack also upon the present administration.

They say they are uninfluenced by party; but their conduct does not favor the assertion; and time only can satisfy the public respecting it. An extract from an Eastern paper will accompany this, and let the whole affair rest.

Let it not here be understood that the author intends either to sanction every part of Mr. Paine's conduct, or adopt all his opinions. He would not speak this of any man existing. He thinks for himself, and can safely say, his mind was not run in another's mould. He would only palliate them, and urge the right which every man has to think for himself. He thinks the affair which has been published, has a direct tendency to give an improper bias to the public mind; and the high gratitude which he feels towards one of our first revolutionary characters, will not permit him to be silent.

What though Mr. Paine has attacked the holy Scriptures, the charity taught in these sacred writings, instructed us to ascribe his conduct to the best, instead of the worst of motives. He differs from you and me upon this subject, but he exercises a constitutional right; and who dare be so impious as to interfere between Paine and his God?—What tho' he attacked General Washington? Here his rights were the same; and the same heaven-born charity points to the same conduct. The circumstances of the times in which it was written, should induce us to palliate or pardon, if we cannot wholly excuse or justify it. Paine had been persecuted, imprisoned, confined in walls which contained villainy and disease; the most abandoned of the species had marked him out for the engine of death; and motives of policy had alone prevented the execution, from claiming him as an American citizen. Paine, irritated by mistreatment; fanned by disappointment; thinking his great revolutionary services entitled him to another return, and questioning the propriety of sacrificing all principles of gratitude on the shrine of national policy;—in one unfortunate moment of vexation and passion, wrote and forwarded the letter, which we are told is to damn his reputation for ever.—Let us here enquire how many of us would have displayed more temper? Experience answers but few. Let us reflect that General Washington with all his great qualities, was but a man, and as such subject to frailties, imperfections and all the infirmities of that being. The Scriptures justify the doctrine. Washington may have erred—it is probable, because he was a man. And let us also reflect, that the lustre of his qualities were such, that we could not perceive, and that we are all so partial to his memory, as to forget he had any errors.

A WHIG.

The following is referred to by the WHIG.  
FROM THE  
LITERARY ADVERTISER.  
OF MR. PAINE.

The Washington Federalist contains an attack, the most malicious and invective upon this distinguished and deserving revolutionary patriot. In order to warp the understandings



and prejudice the passions of those of our countrymen, who were not born at that time, or whose recollections do not reach back to the event, it has copied the proceedings of the congress of 1779, respecting a transaction, which, when fully investigated, reflects the highest honor upon the patriotism and fidelity of Mr. Thomas Paine, instead of involving him in the odium attempted to be excited; nothing can equal the barefaced ingratitude of this attack, but the blackness of the ingratitude which dictated its publication, at the moment of Mr. Paine's return to the country that owes him so much, where every patriot heart ought to exult for the health and the safety of this veteran whose history is interwoven with two important revolutions, and an attempt at the third. The purpose of the extract above mentioned appears to be, that in the month of January 1779, Mr. Paine wrote and published a series of letters under the signature of "Common Sense, on Mr. Deane's affairs," in which he states that "the supplies which he (Mr. Deane) so pompously plumed himself upon, were promised and engaged, and that the French fleet arrived in France." That the fact stated caused alarm in the French minister, Sieur Gerard, and resentment on the part of Mr. Deane's friends in Congress, and a resolution was proposed dismissing Mr. Paine from the office of Secretary to the Committee of Foreign Affairs, and that he resigned the said office. These facts, to a person unacquainted with the secret history of the first years of our revolution, and with the subsequent events which related to Mr. Paine, would undoubtedly leave unfavorable impressions on the mind of the reader. Those events the editors of the Washington Federalist were acquainted with, therefore what we attribute to ignorance, misrepresentation is the principal feature in their communication. The plain story is this—Prior to the alliance of France with the United States, and before an open rupture took place between France and England, the court of France gave a secret aid to the United States, to two hundred thousand pounds sterling, in clothing and military stores, which arrived in the Amphitrite, Mercury and Seine, at Boston, but without the transaction not to be made public, and to give it the air of a mercantile business, delivered to a few highlands of tobacco deposited at Cape Francois. Since Deane who afterwards went to France, took advantage of this circumstance, and in concert with Beaumarchais of Paris, and some others, made a demand upon Congress for the whole sum, as a mercantile transaction negotiated by themselves. Mr. Thomas Paine, who was at that time Secretary to the Committee of Foreign Affairs, and in possession of papers of the Secret Committee of Congress, knew that the supplies sent were a present, but was enjoined not to speak of it as a gift from the court of France. He took up the subject in a series of papers signed "Common Sense, on Mr. Deane's affairs;" to prevent the fraud, and effectually did so. Every word that Mr. Paine wrote on the subject was true, but to justify himself with documents in his possession, would be to expose the situation of France to Great Britain; he therefore quietly submitted to become a patriotic sacrifice for the public good.

When a rupture had taken place between France and England, the imperious circumstances which had imposed long and so painful a silence upon Mr. Paine, ceased to operate. He was enabled to appear in the genuine light of his character; he invited investigation, and received the reward, not only of the approbation of his compatriots, but the particular esteem of the characters of the revolution. Gen. Washington's letter alone, of the 10th of Sept. 1783, would be a sufficient evidence that all unfavorable impressions were removed—but stronger proof than even that exists of the very high estimation in which the talents, services, and FIDELITY of Mr. Paine were held by the legislature of Pennsylvania, which voted him a compensation of five hundred pounds for his unsolicited services, &c. on the 3d day of Oct. 1783, the congress of the United States presented him, as a reward for his early and eminent services and his FIDELITY, with the sum of three thousand dollars.

The resolutions by which this grant was made, were to wipe away any effect that might remain, from those of 1779, which had been governed by policy and the impulse of resentment.

#### FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

BROKE away or was stolen from the railing at Mr. Peter January's in this place on the night of the 26th inst.

#### A HORSE, HORSE.

about fourteen hands high, we made, blaze face and rather flat, about four or five years old, trots and canters well, short round, short tail which he carries well, is remarkable spirited, no brand recollected, with a new handsome double skirted saddle, blue cloth with two rows of red trimming, leather furling and plated stirrup irons, also a plated curb bridle tolerably new reined with black leather and morocco brow band.

I will give five dollars reward to any person who will deliver the said HORSE, SADDLE and BRIDLE, to Mr. Robt. Bradley, or cap. John Pollethwait of this place, or to Hubbard Taylor of Clarke county and reasonable charges paid.

JAMES TAYLOR.

Lexington, 28th Dec. 1802. \*3w

#### Lexington, December 28.

Married, on Wednesday evening last, Mr. Mann Saiterabie to Miss Charlotte Atby, both of Fayette county.

On Friday last, the General Assembly of this Commonwealth adjourned without day. During their session the following laws were passed.

An act to divide this state into congressional districts.

Providing for the opening of a road from Mount Sterling or Paris to Big Sandy river.

For the relief of Joseph McClintock.

For the relief of John Bland.

For the benefit of Zachariah Price.

To amend the several acts, prescribing the mode of obtaining writs of certiorari, and for other purposes.

Legalizing the proceedings of Boone county court, and altering the court day thereof.

Erecting the county of Wayne into an election precinct.

To repeal an act, entitled an act allowing mills to be built on Main lick under certain restrictions.

For the benefit of the heirs of Solomon Davis, deceased.

For the benefit of Hendley Russell.

For the relief of Samuel Todd's heirs.

Concerning the town of Cynthiana.

Authorizing commissioners to sell part of the land of which John Elliott died seized and possessed.

To amend the act, entitled "An act for altering the time of holding courts in this Commonwealth," so far as relates to the county of Franklin.

For the relief of the sheriff of Livingston county.

Authorizing the payment of a certain detachment of militia.

To amend the act, entitled "An act to vest certain lands in trustees for the purpose of an academy in the county of Franklin."

Legalizing the proceedings of the county courts of Nelson and Montgomery.

An act to amend the act concerning Phillips and Samuel Caldwell.

For the benefit of John Metcalf.

To vest a part of the land of which Brackett Owens died seized, in trustees of the town of Shellsville, for the benefit of his representatives.

To amend the act to reduce into one the several acts concerning mill dams and other obstructions in water courses.

To amend the several acts concerning the town of Louisville.

To reduce into one the several acts concerning baildrows, in Nelson county.

Establishing inspections of cotton.

To establish circuit courts.

To alter the appointment of commissioners to convey certain tracts of land to the heirs and legatees of Matthew Flournoy, deceased.

To reduce into one the several acts respecting the town of Frankfort.

To incorporate the Kentucky insurance company.

To amend an act, entitled an act to reduce into one the several acts concerning slaves, free negroes, mulattoes and Indians.

To amend an act, entitled an act establishing sundry inspections of flour, hemp and tobacco.

To amend the several acts concerning the navigation of the South and Stoner's fork of theicking.

To legalize the proceedings of the county court of Mughlenberg county.

For the benefit of the heirs and devisees of Bert Patterson, deceased.

For opening a road from Greenburg to the Tennessee State line, and for other purposes.

To amend an act, entitled an act to reduce into one the several acts for the better regulating and collecting certain officer's fees.

To amend the act, entitled an act to provide for the redemption of certain certificates.

Providing for the collection of surveyors' fees in certain cases, and appointing trustees to the Somerset academy.

For the relief of Agnes Summers, widow of John Summers, deceased.

For the relief of John Campbell.

For the relief of R'd Turner.

For the relief Henry Brock.

For disposing of salt licks and salt springs.

Concerning the seat of Justice in Nicholas county.

To reduce into one the several acts concerning the turnpike and wilderness road.

To be in force as soon as the present keeper is out of office.

Authorizing the trustees of Lexington to levy and collect money for certain purposes.

Allowing compensation to justices of the county courts within this Commonwealth for their services.

Authorizing the appointment of commissioners to settle the claims of the creditors of Jacob Myers, deceased.

To amend an act, entitled "An act directing the mode of revising the criminal common law, and providing for the appointment of revisors."

For the relief of William Lewis, sheriff of Jefferson county.

Providing for the flooring of the register's and treasurer's offices.

For establishing the seat of Justice for the county of Bracken.

To suppress riots, routs, and unlawful assemblies of the people.

To provide for opening a road from Richmond in Madison county, to Goose creek salt-

works, and from Pulaski to the said works, and to Outposts.

For the relief of settlers of this Commonwealth in certain cases.

To amend an act, entitled "An act limiting the number of justices of the peace in the several counties within this Commonwealth."

To repeal an act entitled "An act concerning the boundary line between this state and the state of Tennessee."

Providing for the transmission of lists of certain certificates to the register's office.

Concerning prison breaking in this Commonwealth.

For the benefit of John Jamefon's heirs.

Respecting the costs arising in the prosecution of Elijah Craig.

Directing in what manner the trustees of the Transylvania seminary may move against delinquent surveyors.

Authorizing mills to be built on the Beech fork of Salt river, and for other purposes.

Concerning executions.

Concerning the title papers to lands in the forks of Big Sandy river.

Amending certain penal laws, and making further provisions for the regulation of the penitentiary.

In addition to an act, entitled "An act to amend the act, entitled an act to amend the penal laws of this Commonwealth."

Respecting the sales of non-residents lands.

Respecting the fables of lands for the non-payment of taxes.

Concerning clerks.

For the relief of Walter Bradbeers and others.

To amend the act to establish circuit courts.

Authorizing the governor to issue writs of election in certain cases.

Altering the time of holding courts in the county of Shelby and Henry.

Concerning writs of error in certain counties.

For the appropriation of money.

RESOLUTIONS.

Authorizing the county court of Franklin to erect a court house on the public square, and to use the public jail in said town, under certain conditions.

Instructing members of congress to endeavor to obtain a relinquishment of the Indian titles to land within this Commonwealth.

APPOINTMENTS.

By the GOVERNOR and SENATE.

CIRCUIT JUDGES.

John Coburn, Buckner Thornton, Samuel M'Dowell, Stephen Ormby, James G. Hunter, John Allen, Ninian Edwards, Christopher Greenup, Allen M. Wakefield.

ASSISTANT JUDGES.

Adair—Robert H. Sims, William Bryant, Barron—Havilah Grumby, John Garnette.

Bourbon—James Broome, John Smith, Bullitt—William Pope, jun. Basil Croft.

Campbell—Washington Berry, Jun. Thomas Green—Samuel Hagan, James Wilson.

Cumberland—Moses Karpatrios, Thomas T. Lowrey.

Clark—Robert Clarke sen. Hubbard Taylor, Fayette—Thomas Lewis, Robert Todd.

Fleming—George Stockton sen. Robert Morrison.

Franklin—John Logan, Nathl. Richardson.

Greene—Jonathan Cowherd, John Chandler.

Garrard—Benjamin Perkins, James Barbour.

Hardin—Saml. Haverz, William Montford.

Henry—William Fink, William Butler.

Harrison—Ruth M. Miller, John W. Wall.

Jefferson—John Thompson, Henry Churchill.

Jessamine—George Walker, Richard Young.

Lincoln—Robt. Montgomery, Nathan Tullion.

Madison—David Caldwell, Wm. Vance.

Logan—Reuben Ewing, William Reading.

Mason—Henry Lee, Miles W. Gonyaw.

Madison—Thomas Clay, Robert Rind.

Muhlenberg—Wm. Worthington, Wm. Bell.

Mercer—Geo. Thompson, Jeremiah Brainerd.

Montgomery—James French, Thomas Miller.

Nelson—James Smith, Archibald Hill.

Ohio—Benjamin Smith, John Gray.

Pulaski—John Smith, John Parberry.

Scott—John Pender, Carl L. Clarke.

Shelby—Arthur M. Gauthier, Wm. Roberts.

Warren—John Card, Burwell Lickson.

Washington—Henry Smock, John Helm.

Woodford—John Watkins, William Steele.

The 6th inst. was the constitutional day for the meeting of Congress. On the 7th a quorum of the house of representatives was formed. Twenty Senators only, had appeared on the 9th, and it was not known when a quorum of that house would be formed.

The complexion of European politics seem strongly to confirm the predictions of those, who very early declared, that the peace lately agreed upon, would not be permanent. The protracted negotiations at Amiens were a certain evidence of stubborn objections on the part of some of the powers to the terms of the Preliminaries. The delay and difficulties that have since occurred in the execution of several articles of the definitive treaty, bespeak in a language not to be misunderstood, that if they are finally complied with, it will not be without the most full reluctance.

"SALAS," and sundry other communications are under consideration.

We hope next week to enlarge the Gazette.

NOTICE.  
AN ELECTION for Seven Trustees for the town of Lexington, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the court house in said town, on Saturday, the first day of January next, at 12 o'clock.  
ROBERT PATTERSON, Chm.  
December 9th 1802.

W. MACBEAN,  
Wishes to inform his fellow citizens, that he declines being a candidate, at the next election for trustees of the town of Lexington.

WALKER BAYLOR & SON.  
Have just received on consignment, a quantity of  
WINE, RUM, AND FISH OIL,  
Which they will sell on a moderate advance for CASH only.  
They have also on hand  
SPANISH ACID, by the quart or cask.  
And expect by the first arrivals to receive  
SUPERFINE CLOTHS, BLANKETS and other woollens, SPANISH AND FRENCH  
INDIGO.  
Lexington, Dec. 17th, 1802.

I FORW \*RN all persons, from purchasing or taking any assignment by deed or any other way from Lewis Craig, for a tract of land, or any part thereof, on which I live in Jefferson county, on the South fork of Clear creek, which land I purchased from him, and he the said Craig is bound to me for the same, and I am ready at any time to comply with my part of the contract.

THOMAS WILSON.  
December 25th, 1802.

NOTICE.  
That I shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Bourbon, on the 20th day of January, next if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the beginning corner of a survey made for Christopher Clark, on Green creek, Bourbon county, to take the depositions of witnesses to establish the calls and boundaries of the following entry:  
June 26, 1780, Christopher Clark, assignee of James Parberry, enters a preemption warrant of 1000 acres, on Green creek, to John James Parberry, assignee of Bottom Elm settlement on the West, and to run up the said creek on both sides, two thirds for length, and out for quantity, and to do such other things as I may think necessary, and according to law.  
JULIUS CLARKSON.  
Dec. 2d, 1802.

WHEREAS my wife Eleanor Hinds, has left by bed and board without any just cause this is therefore to forewarn all persons from harboring or crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.  
WILLIAM HINDS.  
December 2d 1802.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.  
TROTTER & SCOTT,  
Have just received, and are now opening  
A Large and complete assortment of  
FALL & WINTER GOODS,  
Of the latest importations from Europe.  
Consisting of  
Dry Goods,  
Hard Ware,  
Groceries,  
Queens, China & Glass Ware,  
& Window Glass.

Together with a number of articles too tedious to enumerate.  
All of which being purchased lower than any imported into this state, will be sold accordingly, for CASH in HAND.  
Lexington, November 17, 1802.

At a court of Quarter Sessions, held for Woodford county, the 14th day of November 1802.

Joseph Edwards, complainant, }  
against }  
Philip Thurman, defendant. }  
CERT.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance agreeable to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state; on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that he appear here on the first day of the next April court, and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for eight weeks successively; another posted at the front door of the court house in this county, and a third published at the door of the stillborn meeting house, on some Sunday immediately after Divine service.

(A copy.)  
G. BROOKE, C. C.

General advertisements &c. when not limited for want of room, shall appear in our next.



# SACRED TO THE MUSES.

## THE PRISONER.

SILENT I lie within this cell,  
Silent I bled the piteous tear,  
To the cold stones my griefs I tell,  
Which soon alas, must be my bier.

No distant hope to cheer my soul,  
No loving friend to seek my grief,  
These curdled chains my hands controul,  
And cast away each kind relief.

Here deep within these dark confines  
No glimpse of cheering light I see,  
The glorious fun repellant shines,  
On every other wretch but me.

Grim spectres sweep the horrid gloom,  
Grief waves his bale on ev'ry breath,  
Soon I shall meet the friendly tomb,  
Within the welcome arms of death.

Nature must sink with grief oppress'd,  
This horrid scene to look away,  
Soon I shall catch eternal rest,  
Within the realms of boundless day.

When haughty tyrants with'd their slave,  
And rul'd with arbitrary laws  
'Twas I alone with courage brave,  
Asserted freedom's glorious cause.

For this I suffer in this place,  
For this I wear these wretched chains,  
Even now the proud despotic race  
Exults in all my reeking pains.

Is there a God above the stars?  
And that think, all nature cries;  
This compensates for all my cares,  
I'll find redress above skies.

Faint from his lips these words he said,  
Faintly he sighs his griefs away,  
He sunk upon his wretched bed,  
He rofe to everlasting day.

## ANECDOTE.

A conceited colonel of cavalry, complained that from the ignorance of his officers, he was obliged to do the whole duty of the regiment. "I am" said he, "my own captain, my own lieutenant, my own cornet, and my own trumpeter," added a witty lady.

THE AUTHOR OF THE KENTUCKY ENGLISH GRAMMAR, presents his most grateful acknowledgements to his friends and the public in general, for the notice which they have been pleased to take of his humble attempt, to facilitate the grammatical education of youth, and hopes for a continuance of their patronage to a second edition, which he has just published with considerable improvements, in conformity to the original plan.

Those who wish to procure copies of the new edition, may be supplied at this Office, at Mr. Leavy's and Mr. Jordan's Stores in Lexington.

THE Co-partnership of JOHN JORDAN Jun. & Co. having this day expired—All those indebted to said firm either by bond, note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment to John Jordan Jun. or Andrew E. Price, or steps will be taken to compel the same.

JOHN JORDAN Jun. & Co. N. B. The business in future will be done by JOHN JORDAN Jun. who has a Large and General Assortment of MERCHANDIZE,

which he is determined to dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Hemp, Country Linen, or approved produce.—No Credit.

Lexington, K. Nov. 20th, 1802

## TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS a certain WILLIAM SPEERS, said to be from the county of Pulaski, came to my house on the 24th of November last, and by insinuations in private, to a Negro man of mine, induced said negro, to go from my possession for six days, during which time, he, said Speers, kept in the neighborhood, where said negro concealed himself, in order to get the negro away; the inducements offered to the negro were, that he would set him free at the expiration of four years, and give him twenty dollars. To prevent any further injustice, I will handsomely reward any person who will apprehend said Speers, and put him in Lexington jail, so that he may be dealt with according as the law may direct.

JOSEPH PRAZER.

December 10th, 1802. \*2w

## JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at this office, the KENTUCKY ALMANAC for 1803; Containing—besides the usual calculations, a variety of entertaining and useful pieces, in prose and verse—valuable recipes, &c. Also a List of Roads, very useful to the purchaser.

They may be had at the following prices.  
By the gross, 8 dollars.  
By the dozen, 1 dollar.  
Single, 12 1/2 cents.

# Walker Baylor & Son,

Have just received from Baltimore, a very general assortment of

18 MERCHANDIZE,  
Consisting of,  
Dry Goods,  
Groceries,  
Hard Ware,  
Queen's Ware, and  
Glass Ware.

Which they will sell on their usual low terms for CASH, COUNTRY LINEN & LINSEY.

N. B. We want to purchase a quantity of the Coarsest kind of Tow LINEN. September 2, 1802.

## JOHN JORDAN Jun.

Has just received and is now opening, a large and well chosen assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,  
Consisting of the following articles,  
viz.

Superfine, Fine & Common Cloths,  
Cassimers,  
Swandowns,  
Striped and plain Coatings,  
Rice and Striped Blankets,  
Fancy and Constitution Cords,  
Velvets and Thicketts,  
Camblets,  
Wildbores,  
Moreens, Jones's and Durants,  
Callimancoes,  
Bombazeens and Bombazetts,  
Checks and Cotton Stripes,  
Jeans and Fustians,  
Boglepores,  
Plain, Clouded and Striped Nankeens;  
Ginghams,  
Dimitics,  
Mertailles Vesting,  
Mantuas, Lutefrings, Taffeties, Sen-  
chews, Sattins and Pelongs;  
Perfians,  
Chinizes and Callicoes,  
Cambricks,  
Cambric, Jacconet, Lappet and Book  
Mullins,  
Do. do. do. do. Tambered do.  
Jacconet and Book Mullin Handkerchiefs.  
Do. Bordered Shawls,  
Bandanna, India, Pullicat, Romall & Bar-  
celona Handkerchiefs,  
Silk Shawls,  
Cotton do.  
Cotton Romall Handkerchiefs  
Linen & Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs,  
Carle Mullins,  
Silk and Cotton Hofs,  
Ribbands,  
Gloves,  
Laces and Edgings,  
Sewing Silk, Thread and Tapes,  
Turkey Red,  
Groceries,  
Stationary,  
Hardware,  
Cutlery and Saddlery,  
Queens and Glass wares,  
6d. 8d. rod. and 20d. Nails and Brads,  
Calfs.

ALL of which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices for CASH, COUNTRY LINEN or HEMP.

N. B. Those indebted to JOHN JORDAN Jun. & Co. or JOHN JORDAN Jun. either by bond, note or book account, are requested to come and pay off the same, as 'tis not reasonable further indulgence should be given.

July 1st, 1802.

## NOTICE.

The highest price given for MERCHANDIZABLE HEMP, At the Store of

Walker Baylor & Son,  
Opposite the Market house.  
In addition to their present extensive assortment, expect to receive a large supply of  
Blankets & other Fall Goods,  
Red & White Clover Seed.

WALKER BAYLOR & SON.  
Lexington, September 16, 1802.

Lexington, December 13, 1802.

## TO BE RENTED.

The well known Plantation near Millersburg, called

## THE IRISH STATION.

3 THERE is one hundred and ten acres of cleared Land, well watered with several standing springs—There are five tenements on it, one of which is a new framed building, standing on the road side, adjacent to which are a kitchen, smoke-house and outhouses, rendering it convenient for a Public house; which in point of stand, may be considered as good as any country stand for a tavern in the state. Possession may be had at Christmas, and the renter may be furnished at a reasonable price, with about 300 barrels of CORN, cribbed near the house.

For terms, apply to THOMAS D. OWINGS in Lexington, or BENEDICT VAN PRANDIUS, at Pierlon's tavern, on the road from Lexington to Frankfort.

# ENTERTAINMENT, Sign of the Buffalo.

9 JOHN DOWNING, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken that commodious framed house lately occupied by Mrs. McNair, on Main-street, opposite the Court-house; where he is furnished with convenient rooms, good beds, and a large stable with separate stalls for the accommodation of travellers. As it will be his principal object to furnish both house and stable with every necessary the country will afford, he hopes for the patronage of a generous public, and assures them no exertion shall be wanting on his part to make their situation agreeable.

Lexington, Nov. 2, 1802.

68 NOTICE  
HAVING removed my family to a farm in the neighborhood of Lexington, and intending still to do my business in town, I think it necessary to inform my customers that except during the sessions of the Court of Appeals, General Court, and Circuit Court of the United States for Kentucky and the Territories North-West of the Ohio, I shall attend at my office, in Lexington, every day, from nine o'clock in the morning, until one in the afternoon, at which times and place, all who have business with me must attend.

J. HUGHES.

Lexington, September 11th, 1801.

## FOR SALE.

THE Property lately occupied in this town, by Mr. Arthur Thompson, and at present by Mr. Bellum, consisting of Two New Two Story

88 FRAME HOUSES,

Neatly finished, large and convenient Cellars, a large frame Stable and Kitchen, good Smoke House, and Three Lots belonging to the above premises. Also two hundred acres of GOOD QUALITY LAND, lying on the head of Salt River, about seven miles from this town; the title clear of every kind of dispute; the Land is well watered, but is highly unimproved. A liberal credit will be given for the payment, and the whole amount will be received in Produce. The terms will be made known by application to Messrs. Cochrane & Thunley, merchants, of Philadelphia, or the subscribers, in Danville.

J. BIRNEY.

Danville, 9th February, 1801. djff

## BRUSH MAKING.

13 Eighteen Pence per pound, will be given for COMBED HOGS' BRISTLES by the subscriber, who will in the course of a short time, have all kinds of BRUSHES

for sale, on more reasonable terms, and will warrant them as good, if not superior to any brought or imported here. He hopes the people of this state, will pay some attention to saving them, or have it done by their domestics, in order to encourage manufactures in their own country, particularly as they are an article to easily saved.

They will answer as well taken off after the hogs are scalded, as before, and those of a hog one year old will do, that is, all that are bristles, short and long—I will take them uncumbed, the price agreeable to the situation they are in.

Jas. C. RAMSAY, Jr.

Brush Maker,

At Mr. Wm. Edwards's opposite Mr. Bradford's Printing Office, Main-street. if Lexington, Oct. 4th 1802.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

THE Mail from this place to Breckinridge Court-House, containing all the letters and packages for the Green river country, Nashville, Natchez, New-Orleans, &c. was this morning forcibly taken from the rider, together with his great-coat and post-horn, about six miles from Shelbyville, on the road to Middleburgh. Any person or persons who will apprehend the villain who perpetrated the above robbery, and prosecute him to conviction, shall receive the above reward.

ISAAC E. GANO, P.M. Frankfort K. In behalf of the Post-Master-General. Frankfort, 30th October, 1802.

Madison County &c.

June Court 1803.

John White, complainant, Against

William Weathers, defendant.

## IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Wm. Weathers, having failed to enter his appearance agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and not being an inhabitant of this state, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first Monday in March next, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be published for two months in the Kentucky Gazette, another set up at the court-house door, and a third published at the Stone Meeting-house some Sunday after divine service.

A copy,

\* Teste Will. Irvine, c.m.c.

# MACCOUN & TILFORD,

HAVE just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening at their Store, in Lexington, on Main street, opposite the Public Square,

A Large Elegant Assortment of CHEAP MERCHANDIZE.

Amongst which are a variety of Superfine and Coarse Cloths, Cassimers and Swandowns, Striped, Plain, Blue, Drab Brown, and Mixed Coatings, Blue, Drab and Mixed Plains, Knap'd Cottons and Halfthicks, Flannels and Baize, Fancy Cords, Velvets, Thicketts, Corduroys, Camblets, Moreens, Joan's Spinning, Durants, Plain and Striped Callimancoes, Bombazetts and Wildbores, Nankeens, Ginghams, Dimitics, Marfelles, Book, Jacconet, Lappet, Tambor'd and Plain Mullins,

India do.

Mollin and Silk-Shawls and Handkerchiefs,

Calicoes and Chintzes,

Irish Linens,

Plattilas and Brown Holland,

Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hofs,

Striped, Plain, Pelongs, and Pelongs,

Striped and Plain Sattins,

India Perfians,

Diaper Table-cloths,

Marfelles Coverlits,

White and Colour'd Thread,

Turkey Yarn,

Umbrellas,

A general Assortment of Saddlery,

China, Queen's, Glass and Hard Wares,

Cotton and Wool Cards,

London Pewter.

A variety of Books, amongst which are a number of the latest Authors.

Imperial,

Hylon,

Young Hyfon,

Green,

Souchoing, and

Bohea,

Coffee, Loaf Sugar and Chocolate,

Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Coperas, Mad-  
der, Allum, Arranetto, Pig-blue and  
Indigo,

Notmages and Cinnamon,

Log-wood, Red-wood and Fustick,

Brimstone, Rofin, &c. &c. &c.

They also keep a general supply of

Cut & Hammered Nails & Sprigs of

every description. Bar-Iron, Crawley

& Blister Steel, Window Glass, Salt and

Castings.

All of the above Goods being pur-  
chased on the lowest terms, will be sold  
by wholesale or retail, at as low, or low-  
er prices, than any heretofore exposed  
for sale in this state.

Lexington, October 5, 1802.

## The Annual Meeting of the KENTUCKY INSURANCE COMPANY.

WILL be held at their office in Lex-  
ington, on Saturday the 11th day of Janu-  
ary next at 10 o'clock A. M. for the  
purpose of electing a President and four  
directors for the year ensuing.

By order of the President,

W. MACBEAN, Clk.

30 Nov. 1802.

## KENTUCKY SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established his manufactory in the above line in Lexington, where all orders for exportation or home consumption, will be thankfully received and executed with punctuality and dispatch.

E. BENEFER TIPPING.

N.B. British Hard White Soap,

N.B. do. Yellow do.

Scented Windfor do.

do. Wash Balls.

Mould Candles,

Dipped do.

November 30th 1802. \*4w

N. B. Soap and Candles, exchanged

for good wood Asher, Tallow, Resin,

Lard or Grease

For sale—See's edition of Chambers's

Dictionary, 5 vols. folio. Also—Bul-

son's Natural History. E. T.

Wanted,

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TO THE PRINTING BUSINESS.

Apply to the Printer hereof.

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